

Feb. 17, 1971

Dear Prof. Rémy CHAUVIN

I have read your letter, thank you. Anticipating the publication, I ~~have~~ remained the full manuscript in Paris, which was read by Miss ASHIZAWA at the ~~last~~ colloquium of last year and was preserved in the hand of Mr KAWADA. If you could use this French manuscript, I would appreciate very much. As I write to Mr KAWADA and Miss ~~Ash~~ ~~ASHII~~ ASHIZAWA on this matter, please contact with them. Their addresses are as following:

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○ As for the questions made by M.  
ZAJONG and Melle ETIENNE, I write  
answers in English in the separate papers  
I think you may translate ~~it~~ them in  
French before printing.

With best regards, and sincerely yours,

○ Kinji IMANISHI<sup>Gifu</sup>  
President, the University of  
Kagamigahara,  
Gifu Prefecture  
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## Answer to M. ZAJONC

There is species-specific organization in every primate society. In the Troop of Japanese monkeys, for instance, class system such as leader class, <sup>ph</sup>peripheral male class etc, and rank system such as no. 1 leader, no. 2 leader and so on, among a leader class are basic and conspicuous. Every monkey has a role corresponding to its social status that is irrespective of its individual existence.



## Answer to Melle ETIENNE

○ Child-rearing by leaders and subleaders is a prevalent phenomenon in the troop of Japanese monkeys. I think identification with leaders is dependent to the social distance between leaders and childs. The shorter the distance the more successfully a child can make identification with some leader. Accordingly children of central females are favoured more than those of per<sup>ph</sup>ipheral females.